Morning Oregonian.

PORTLAND, OREGON: TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1884. NO. 7480

...s lower, $8 42½ May; hard irregular, $8 ...
...rs to the lower, $8 55.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wheat, strong. flour, quiet. NEW YORK, April ...

MONEY MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26. —Sterling exchange ... London banks, sixty days, 84 87½ ... 86½.
Transfers ...15
Bank of England rate of interest—3 per cent.
In coin, 11...
Sterling exchange, prime bank... short, 84 ...
Good commercial, from 1 to ½ ... lottery, 2 to 1 ... U. S. Bonds—4s, 1907, ... Coupons, 4s, ... Consol—98 ... Silver, ... London, April 26.—Silver, ... Consols, ... U. S. Bonds—4 ...

BENJAMIN'S FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

Floating cargoes—Wheat, ... Cargoes on passage and for shipment—... firm. Dull...

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Spot market—Wheat, ... LIVERPOOL, April ... No. 1 standard California, ... Red winter, ... Red spring, ... Red spring No 2, ... Corn, ...

PARIS MARKETS.

Spot—Wheat and flour quiet. PARIS, April ...

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

CAPE HANCOCK, April 26.—8½ Oregon ... M.; lie off Tillamook passed at 11:30 A. M. ... arrived down with the ebb; vessels ... bumbles arrived down at 10 A. M. and ... Oregon arrived in at 10:30 A. M. ... Oregon sailed out at 1:45 P. M.; ... 2:30 P. M.; 6 P. M.; wind ... April 27.—Str Idaho arrived at 8:40 A. M.—Cloudy, southwest wind.
CAPE HANCOCK, April 27.—Bound in ... wind west. Sur smooth.
PORT BLAKELEY, April 26.—Arrived—... Sailed—Ship ... for Queenstown.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—Arrived—... Tacoma, arrived ... Pedee, Hong Kong; ... Ford, Columbia river; ... Arab, Hong Kong, ... Sailed—... Ballous, Seattle. Cleared—... Oscar, for Tacoma.
PORT TOWNSEND, April 26.—Arrived—... Sailed—... Bengal, Nanaimo.
PORT TOWNSEND, April 26.—Arrived—... Bengal and Mendocino and left ... Sailed—Brig ... Williams, Honolulu.
Br bk ..., for Melbourne, ... Passed ... Wand, San Francisco.
PORT TOWNSEND, April 26.—Sailed—... Tacoma, April 25.—Arrived—8h ... Sailed—Br ship ... Hong Kong for Victoria.
TACOMA, April 25.—Arrived—8h ... Francisco.
NEW YORK, April 26.—Arrived—8h ... pinewall.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Arrived—... Elder, Victoria; ... Willamette, Seattle; ... tukah, Nanaimo; ... 26th 3 M. ... lock. —Sailed—Br ... Harrison Direct; ... Geo. F. Manson, Departure ... Sailed—... Bay; ... Tacoma; ... and Shakespeare, for Victoria; ... tanks, for Constantinople, ... 3 P. M.—Rainfall yesterday ... at Red Bluff 26, at San Diego ...

LIVERPOOL POWER.

LIVERPOOL, April 26.—Arrived—8h ... San Francisco.
PLYMOUTH, April 26.—Arrived—Br ... Portland, to direct for ...
ADELAIDE, April 12.—Sailed—Jr ... Paris.
QUEENSTOWN, April 26.—Arr ... Bailey, Portland.
HONG KONG, April 1.—In port—... Neversink for Portland, and Fred ... Lucas, for Astoria.
The charter of the Br ab Hattie E. Tapley ... has been canceled and she goes to ... instead.

SPOKEN.

Jan 18—37 33 S, 128 W—Str ... Francisco for Antwerp.

A CHILD'S FANCY.

The storm passed by, and the gold sun shone
Bright as the shine of a new-coined guinea;
In the middle there hung a blue-bird song,
In the east a beautiful rainbow twine.

"O, mamma, do I read my words aright?
Oh, look, dear mamma! is it not so?
Or is it the father the clouds are
When they carry up water to make the rain?"

—Youth's Companion.

THE HOTELS.

CLARENDON.

J W Walsh, Milwaukee; ... Jessie ... Mrs A Thompson, Prineville; ... Chapin, Chicago; Mrs A Cotton, N Yak; Andy F ... J T Mitchell & w, Portland; F ... Forsman, Idaho; ... Crosby, Ore; P H Kelley, N Y; ... Peters & w, do; J W Moore, Eugene; ... Cluney, Texas; W Wrenn, Albany; ... Gilliland, Texas; G Harding, N Y; ... Dow & Sons, do; W F Johnson, Deming; Mrs Sherman, Astoria; Mrs Hamilton, Astoria; Mrs Stone & ch, Denver; ... Sherman, April 26; ... Mrs McEwen & ch, ...

NELSON HOUSE.

T M Reed, Olympia; A N Cole, Willyrk; E B Watkins & h, Chicago; J H Smith, Dallas; Wm Wallace, Salem; J Fred Lancer, N York; E H Armstrong, do; O P McLaren, New York; J W Gilbert, do; D J Nesbit & w, do; J H Parish, Astoria; H W Smith, Sprkfld; B W Smith, Corvallis; ... Brandhill, do; J Falkenstein & son, Pras; J W Pfahler, do; W A Wilkins, do; J W Fory, Tacoma; J B Gray, Astoria; J Gilbert, Marshfield; J W Wilcox & fy, Sprkfld; E Morgan, do; Dwight Watts, New York; ... Doherty, do; E N Richardson, Salt Lake; S T Brown, do; H Wagenhoff, do; Mrs Wagenhoff, Bradford, Pa; W Wright, do; F A Ames, Boston; J O Shepper, do; J P Martin, St Paul; J E Martin, do; Mrs Martin, do; R T Hudson, do; Lake Locke; A J Brownlie, Cape Nome; P J Cavitt, do; J W Yeakum, Omaha; A T Yeakum, Cheyenne; A Y Smith, North Yamhill; P Paddock, Helena; S P Wilson, Idaho; H J Christy, Salem; H J Johnson, Corvallis; W Oliver, Corvallis; J W Fhelps, St Paul; W S Wingate, do; A Dorter, do; J C Joyslin, Boston; P S Mossbrugger, Sacramento; O Maloney, Sacramento; T W Strutzman, Mich; Mrs Strutzman, Mich; W P Harvey, ...; Mrs J G Kelly, New York; ... Mrs A P Martin, ...

ST. CHARLES.

Theo Bolg, Astoria; ... Bonack, Dalles; B F L Johnson & wf, do; ... Dilke, Dallas; B F Wyrlich, do; ... Dalton & son, do; N B Bloomfield, do; ... Peter & w, do; Mrs Humphrey, Chicago; ... McKee, Scio; Wm Humphrey, Chicago; ... Butler, Scio; Wm Shepherd, Washington; ... Hamilton, Scio; Mrs Nicholson, St Paul; ... Hagen, Scio; Mary Miller, Jacksonville; ... Miller, do; Miss Miller, do; ... Hutton, do; J F Condon & fam, Boise; ... Cooper, Albany; J A Craine, Newark; ... Hogan, Albany; W H Spearman, Minnesota; ... Hogan, do; Mrs Irving, do; ... Hogan, do; J P Rodman, do; ... Hogan, do; A Watkins, do; ... Hogan, do; Miss H E Rodman, S F; ... Hogan, do; B H Pease, do; ... Hogan, do; Morris Park, do; ... Hogan, do; A Alexander, do; ... Hogan, do; Fred W Hood, coast trade; ... Hogan, do; Jas Sewall, do; ... Hogan, do; Lieut Greenlaw, ...; ... Hogan, do; Alexander, str Crescent City; ... Hogan, do; O H Hellman, N Francisco; ... Hogan, do; Wm Meyer, do; ... Hogan, do; C Bellinger, do; ... Hogan, do; Jno Pigeon, do; ... Hogan, do; J L Jackson, Miller; ... Hogan, do; Mrs Jackson, do; ... Hogan, do; Mrs C Jennings, S F; ... Hogan, do; E K Hamerton, England; ... Hogan, do; J W Rankin, N P R; ... Hogan, April 25.

MERRY HOUSE.

B F Thurston, Chicago; ... Hall, Portland; S B Huntington, do; ... Wells, do; R J Patton, do; ... Richardson, do; C Richardson, Elmira, N Y; ... Hall, Portland; J S Yantis, St Louis; ... Hall, Portland; C Story, New York; ... Hall, Portland; S T Wilkins, do; ... Hall, Portland; C M Hallett, do; ... Hall, Portland; E O Hallett, do; ... Hall, Portland; S Morgan, do; ... Hall, Portland; S Roberts, do; ... Hall, Portland; S T Brown, do; ... Hall, Portland; H Wagenhoff, do; ... Hall, Portland; Mrs Wagenhoff, Bradford, Pa; ... Hall, Portland; W F Allen, Boston; ... Hall, Portland; J O Shepper, do; ... Hall, Portland; J P Martin, St Paul; ... Hall, Portland; M T Hutchison, do; ... Hall, Portland; A J Brownlie, Cape Lockie; ... Hall, Portland; P J Cavitt, do; ... Hall, Portland; J W Yeakum, Omaha; ... Hall, Portland; A T Yeakum, Cheyenne; ... Hall, Portland; A Y Smith, North Yamhill; ... Hall, Portland; P Paddock, Helena; ... Hall, Portland; S P Wilson, Idaho; ... Hall, Portland; H J Christy, Salem; ... Hall, Portland; H J Johnson, Corvallis; ... Hall, Portland; W Oliver, Corvallis; ... Hall, Portland; J W Phelps, St Paul; ... Hall, Portland; W S Wingate, do; ... Hall, Portland; A Dorter, do; ... Hall, Portland; J C Joyslin, Boston; ... Hall, Portland; P S Mossbrugger, Sacramento; ... Hall, Portland; O Maloney, Sacramento; ... Hall, Portland; T W Strutzman, Mich; ... Hall, Portland; Mrs Strutzman, Mich; ... Hall, Portland; W P Harvey, ...; ... Hall, Portland; Mrs J G Kelly, New York; ... Hall, Portland; Mrs A P Martin, ... Hall, Portland.

HALL.

[Arrivals per Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.'s line, from the depot, foot of First street.]

Hon. Benjamin Harrison, wife and two children, of Indianapolis, arrived last night over the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.'s line, from the depot, foot of First street.

THE CRIMINAL CHIT-CHAT.

IN POLICE COURT.

Yesterday.—In the case of ... Mary Ann Hall, charged with ... Judge Hogue ... the defendant ... Mrs. Hall ... Mrs. Hall ... Mrs. Hall

The Daily Oregonian.
TUESDAY MORNING APRIL 29, 1884

THE WHIRL OF POLITICS

There is a tangled skein of politics in our eastern states, and especially in New York It is extremely difficult to form an idea of the causes which have so confused the republican situation in the empire state yet explanation is possible, and a look below the surface discovers some of the most potent causes in the little arms and petty jealousies of some of those who pose as our greatest men The Conkling faction in New York has actually been at work recently in combination with the Blaine people as a means of beating Arthur, and an Arthur Edmunds combination supported by the enemies of the old stalwart ring of which Arthur was a lieutenent, has beaten the Blaine party in the state, and carried off the delegates at large for the Chicago convention The whirl of politics brings about strange results

Arthur is entirely out of favor with his old friends of the Grant Conkling faction They hate him in enmity, and are making every exertion to cause his undoing willing even to support their old enemy Blaine as a means to that end — nor perhaps that they hate Blaine less but Arthur more The old stalwart ring led by Conkling, expected to control the Arthur administration It believed that to it had made Arthur, it had a right to assert its authority over him But he found his responsibility as president too large to permit the surrender and when the stalwart managers came to understand this their friendship for Arthur was turned to hatred and rage At an interview between Arthur and Conkling at which Grant was present, Conkling demanded the removal of Robertson, the collector of New York whom Garfield had appointed and on his other things in the same line Arthur replied that he had given his relations to the country and to his party very full consideration and that he could not do it. He said moreover that he had not wanted to be president, tha the office had come to him sorely against his wish and that he realized the difficulty of his position, but he wished to give the country an administration that would be creditable to it to his party and to himself, and hoped he would not plunge his party into difficulties as some of his predecessors had done This last was an innocent remark not intended to refer especially to Andrew Johnson For the moment Arthur had forgotten that Grant was present, and that he could take the remark to himself this interview completed the estrangement of the Conkling faction from the Arthur administration What has followed has been the natural sequel of it

Among the most violent opponents of Arthur is the New York *Times* That paper was for Grant in 1880 but it preserves its consistency by not supporting Blaine now It is against Arthur and Blaine both Its own standing as the leading republican journal is more or less involved in the struggle for should Arthur or Blaine be nominated the *Tribune* would be advanced in dignity and power The great papers of the country are actuated by intense rivalry, they bear, like the Turk no brother near the throne The present game of the factions in New York is to checkmate each other to cancel or nullify each other's power at Chicago and the surprising combinations witnessed in the New York convention last week were the result of the necessity that fell upon each wing, of the party to do some thing upon sudden emergency, to prevent the other wing from gaining a positive advantage

These are not high notions of political action But the game of politics does not very essentially in different places it is inevitably the same in the great state of New York as in a county of Oregon or a ward of Portland At the feast of politics, which more often than oth erwise turns out to be a Barmecide feast multitudes scramble to be first, they tumble over and trample upon each other they shift positions, combining to day with those whom they fought yesterday and ready to morrow to form alliance with those whom they combat to day It is a spectacle of small motives petty aims mercenery purposes and mean revenges even on the part of many who are ambitious to be regarded as the country's greatest men

SCHOOL BOOK JOBBERY

In nearly all our states the presence of school book rings has long been recognized as one of the most unpleasant features of the common school system. The latest development of this abuse is presented in the alleged formation of a ring of eastern school book publishers by which competition in the business shall cease and exchanges and introduction rates will be done away with If this plan succeeds the old books left in the hands of the public after any change of text books will be so much waste paper The pool is said to require further that the publisher whose books are to be introduced shall pay three years profits to the publisher whose books are to be excluded If the coming monopolist is not willing to pay this severe penalty to the outgoing monopolist the change cannot be made The selling price on each book is also asserted to be fixed at four times its first cost The prospect afforded for a monopoly of one of the necessities of the common school system has naturally aroused a revolt, and there is already a movement to counteract it by general measures One proposition is that each state shall appoint a school book commission, composed of the presidents of its colleges, to select the best books, acquire the copyright and make their manufacture free Another proposition, embodied in a bill over which there was a lively fight in the Ohio legislature, proposes a commission of fourteen "practical educators, who shall consider bids for the furnishing of school books and select the cheapest and best, which shall be the standard text book for ten years thereafter Other plans are proposed but these embody the leading reforms There is no doubt that legislation should be adopted in each state to prevent first, extortionate profits on the school books used in the public schools, and second the frequent changes which have heretofore been the scandal of our school system A measure which should in addition provide for the uniform use of the best books all over the state would also be advantageous But there is an obvious necessity for legislation to abate the notorious abuses of the school book system

Most if not all astronomers have supposed the moon to be a dead planet, that it had so cooled down that all its waters had disappeared beneath the surface to rise no more, and that the surface had become a cold dreary waste of barren rocks to change no more But within the last month we are told vast changes are taking place in our satellite. The mountain known as Tycho Brahe has become, it is believed, an active volcano, The rim of this crater is estimated to be 20,000 feet high and is 50 miles in diameter. A peak standing in this crater a mile high has suddenly grown into a gigantic mountain, nearly filling the entire basin of the crater, and towering above every other mountain on the moon It is estimated now to be thrice as high as it was Astronomers are giving a great deal of attention to the phenomena

Indiana makes a very marked decline in placing a value on the services of her male and female school teachers. Of her nearly 7000 teachers last year, over 6000 were women and yet they were paid an average of only $35 30 per month while the men received an average of $37 40. A state that devotes $1 000,000 a year to the cause of education ought to be above such a unjust and arbitrary distinction on account of sex

Henry George boasts that he never "failed to convince" the audiences which gathered to hear him in England. Any number of orators, who are themselves prepared to be judge, will testify that they never failed to charm all who heard them.

MODERN ANGLO MANIA

Nearly thirty years ago Thackeray the novelist paid a visit to New York where he became the guest of Sir Edward Cunard the well known steamship man Of course the peculiarities of the guest humorist were closely scanned by Americans but the only noticeable difference between the author of the Yellowplush Papers and the rest of mankind was in his short collar In this thing single band of men buttoned on in front, as Americans wear it, consisted of two sharp pointed pieces of linen coming out of a cravat just below the chin and nearly meeting under the chin These were held behind by a linen string and flapped backward enough but the seeds of Anglomania were sown in America minds and from that day to this there has been a constant desire to ape English fashions especially by the fashionable young men in the larger American cities It began with the Thackeray collar and has spread across the entire continent without any great amount of detriment beyond the rival there from

Some of these fashions have been really beneficial in their operations For instance when Sir Edward Thornton was appointed British ambassador at Washington he brought his daughters and wife over with him The wife was a sensible woman and dressed as sensible women in England always dress so it was not to be wondered at that the fashionable ladies of the national capital stared in amazement at the heavy walking shoes and serge dresses of the female portion of the minister's family while they quite scandalized senators and regretted that they were not informed of the hour after inspecting the fashionable business of each ambassador till further that purpose The compensation for appropriations is $5000 a month and that for commissioners $2000 The committee allow the latter $10 additional for each case in which it is found but such fees shall not exceed $1 00 in amount Reporters and committees who allowed up in their certificates as a basis for the payment of their salaries

the creditors if the latter institute proceedings against the bankrupt within six months after the trustee shall have received from assets [illegible] in the making a payment shall pay one half of one per cent in addition to the amount of such payment to the treasury of the United States

Every person whose income is more than $5000 and is not required to make application for a discharge in bankruptcy as a corporation

AUCTION AND COMMISSION
S. L. N. GILMAN. GILMAN & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION
No. 43 First st., bet. Ash and
AUCTION SALES OF REAL
ture, General Merchandise
ries, etc. Sales Daily
Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.
REGULAR AUCTI
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNI
We will sell at our salesroom, No.
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, at 10
On account of departure
Complete Bedroom Suits, Parlor
Carpets, Bedroom Suits, Lounges, Pictures
Oil Cloth, Rugs, Extension Tables, Wash
Cupboards, Crockery, Glass
A full line of New Carpets
GILMAN & CO., Auc
T. J. O'CONNOR,
Auctioneer & Commission
First and
Monday and Thursday, Furniture
Wednesday, Real Estate
Saturday, Tattersalls Sale
IMPORTATIONS
The following is
formation of importations
of goods by the
different port
HODGE, DAVIS & CO.
IMPORTATIONS BY
Kennedy's Discovery.
Pierce's Discovery.
Pierce's Prescription.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Ayer's Ague Cure.
Ayer's Hair Vigor.
Warner's Safe Cure.
Walker's Tippecanoe.
Jayne's Expectorant.
Curtiss Sarsaparilla.
Curtiss Salve.
Curtiss Soap
Cocoaine.
Sozodont.
Buchee's German Syrup.
Greene's August Flower.
SPECIAL NOTICES
INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE
ALEX. MILLER.
J. F. G. of Alma Precinct
L. S. WILTERDING, Clerk.
NOTICE TO WOODCHOPPERS
save time and money by buying
As I sell them the same as lumber
and wedges but warrant not to
measure, and that you can resell
satisfactorily at the best $1 and
address Ll. Oregon or Wilamette
M. WOOLFER WEBBER blacksmith
Vancouver, W. T.
SCHOOL TAX NOTICE.—HEREBY
that for want in District No. 1 Hillsboro
addition is now due and payable
Second Creek Fifth and Holladay
is a school to East Portland. A. J.
April 21 1884
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—NO
the meeting of the stockholders of the
Land company will be held at the
President, in the Personal House, on
the day of May 1884 W. H. CHEVINGTON
RECEIVER'S SALE.—NOTICE OF
is given that under and by virtue of a
honorable Circuit Court, of the State of
Multnomah County, Oregon Territory
23d day of April A. D. 1884 in the
entitled cause wherein Oregon Water
J. H. Lyon is defendant, I will, on Mon
day of May A. D. 1884 at the hour
of said day offer for sale and sell at
the highest bid per foot cash the following
personal property, to-wit: The entire
liquors and cigars and all fixtures, counters
and glassware and all property of the
Saloon" at No. 28 Morrison street in Portland
now the good will of the said saloon
certain premises described as 2
executed by C. L. Mainzer on the
her used and employed in the
B. Ash, the said premises
Portland aforesaid.
Oregon this 19th the 24th day of April
W. L. LI
NOTICE TO FURNITURE DEA
proposals will be received at the
School Clerk of District No. 41, Multnomah
to East Portland Fifth and Holladay
26th of May 1884 for furnishing 30 single
and 25 single-back seats at the school
and Holladay's addition, of the following
Twenty Five No. A with five inch
No. 1 with seven inch back seats forty No.
back seats thirty No. 3 with seven inch
must be accommodated with a suitable
all seats desired. Furniture to be
to be delivered at the above school
condition by the 1st of September next
opened at the Holladay school house at
May 24 at 2 P. M. the Directors reserve
rejecting or all bids. By order of School
J. F. DE
East Portland April 3, 1884.
NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY
solicited agents for the Empire
Transportation Company and are authorized
through rates to Eagle City and
ties desiring to make shipments can
duced rates by applying to us
large stock
RATHBUN, FORWARDING &
Mark goods care of
H. F.
&
C. O.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SCHMEER & CRAWFORD, GENERAL
Commission Merchants, No. 67 Front st.
BAYLIN & GOWEN, GENERAL
and Merchants and produce dealers, No.
ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION
duce Merchants, Front and Ash
MILLER & WEST—IF YOU WANT
& commission merchants in potatoes
deve 111 Front st. between Washington
GOLDMAN & CO., COMMISSION
& merchants, 128 Front street, Portland
TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., MER
Commission merchants, agents
River Canada Pack, 84 Front street, Portland
A. HEILBRON, WHOLESALE
& merchant, 3 and 4 N. Front st., Portland
G. JOHNS & SON, 170 FRONT
and country produce a specialty
SIBSON, CHOLLAR & CO.
Commission Merchants, specialties
salmon grain bags, etc., 8 N. W. cor. Front
Portland Or.
WHOLESALE GROCERIES
A. BRAHAM, BISSELL & CO., WHO
grocers, 2 and 4 N. Front street, Portland
ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE
corner N. Front and D streets, Portland
CORBETT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE
& cigars, 124 Commercial, Manufacturers
street, Portland
MCRAKEN & MASON, WHOLESALE
& commission Merchants, 8 and 10
Front street Portland.
WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE
ers, Forwarding and Commission
Nos. 16 and 45 Front street, Portland, Or.
MILL AND FARM MACHINERY
FRANK BROTHERS, IMPLEMENT
importer and dealer in Carriage
and 70 Front st. Portland Or.
KNAPP, BURRELL & CO. WHOLESALE
machinery and dealers in steam
mens, farm and spring wagons
etc., portable and stationary engines
print mill machinery a specialty
belting
CHAS. M. DODD & CO. SOLE AGENTS
ers Mower and Reaper
Haines' Header, Schuttler Wagons
HENKYMAN & CO. MACHINISTS
J. Boilers, Gears and Saw
Castings, etc. Front st. bet. Taylor
JOHN WAGNER & CO., PLANING
sawyers. All kinds of flooring
and N. W. Front st. Saw
LEATHER AND FINDINGS
BRADLEY & DOHERTY, 86 FRONT
between Washington and
and Findings, Shoe Store
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
OWEN FRASER, DEALER IN
tobacco, periodicals, stationery
A. J. WEILER & CO., MANUFACTURERS
and who dealers in
der Avenue Portland
Francisco.
WILZINSKI BROS. & CO. WHOLESALE
dealers in fine cigars, 161 Front
branch of Silverman Leshman & Co
HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL
J. O Cartwright
Saturday received
THOMPSON, BELDAM & CO., WHOLESALE
Iron and Steel Carriage and Wagon
Horseshoe and Blacksmiths' supplies
Yamhill streets, Portland, Oregon
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS
MELLIS BROS. & CO., VANCE
and millinery, No. 22 Front st.
SHOW CASES
DICKINSON & STERN & CO. MANUFACTURERS
the Front st. Portland Country
MACHINISTS
TESKEY & WOLFE, MACHINISTS
Pond Thiel st., Manufacturers of
shutters, and machinery of all
and moulding tools to order
TRUNKS AND VALISES
GILBERTSON & CO., WHOLESALE
Lewis 142 Front street
HOMES HOMES HO
For Sale, Rent, Blocks and
the Southern Portland Addition
Addition on the Macadam
easy—payable in monthly
ers. ISA. B. STEVENS, Agent
ern Portland Association
Front street.
WEISSKOPF & CO.
Cor. Second and
The Best Beer
Can be had Every
kinds of Lunch served

The Oregonian.
PORTLAND, Or., as second
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
DELIVERED IN ADVANCE.
Daily, per month $ 1 00
Daily, three months 2 75
Daily, six months 5 00
Daily, per year 10 00
Weekly, per year 2 00
METEOROLOGICAL REPORT
Observations taken at 7:51 P. M. Portland, April 28 1884
Name of Station. Bar. Ther. Wind Direction. Wind Force. State of Weather. Rain fall.
Portland 29.96 52 NW 00 Fair
Astoria 29.96 48 Calm 00 Clear
Walla Walla 29.96 52 NW 00 Clear
Lewiston 29.96 54 NW 00 Clear
Boise City 29.96 46 NW 00 Fair

CITY.

Spring Brook Sierra—although the
circuit court about that a large
are being heard by reference
cases are in regard to them
and wedges but warrant not to
measure, and that you can resell
satisfactorily to the purchaser. They fear the
such business transactions might injure
Publication of
pending in the
different port
HODGE, DAVIS & CO.
IMPORTATIONS BY
Kennedy's Discovery.
Pierce's Discovery.
Pierce's Prescription.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Ayer's Ague Cure.
Ayer's Hair Vigor.
Warner's Safe Cure.
Walker's Tippecanoe.
Jayne's Expectorant.
Curtiss Sarsaparilla.
Curtiss Salve.
Curtiss Soap
Cocoaine.
Sozodont.
Buchee's German Syrup.
Greene's August Flower.

ONE INCIDENT RELATED.—The great charm of a reporter's life consists in the endless variety afforded by the unexpected and pleasing incidents which break the monotony of his existence. For instance the fire last night which occurred just before midnight's holy hour was approaching and the weary scribe was just beginning to see his way clear to thirty on local. How the big bell thrilled the entire city and how eagerly all rushed down stairs and raced for the air of the lurid leveler which seemed only a few blocks distant. How on the ambulance sphere shone in the glare, they whooped it up and put their best feet forward to be first on the scene. And how their enthusiasm grew less as it loomed as the fire fiends fiercely fed. How it increased its dimensions and how by the time Grand street was reached they had settled down to work and were fully conscious that the place where the frogs were croaking in the mill race of the street the nearest which it was had been in the end how they turned on their tails and came and safely dumped the apparatus at the engine house, how by hosemen and run over by everybody and stuck in the mire and finally came back to the fire room completely used up and drenched as well and disgusted. All this goes to make up one of the charming incidents.

LASHINGS BIDDING.—How much in coffee for this tea at Olmsted's! the first man that speaks will get a trade check full of coupons yelled an auctioneer at the corner of First and Pine yesterday afternoon, and the crowd, a large and motley one, was hot, large, and did not appreciate the humbugging and thirsting for trade's arrival of which, however, was scattered and dissipated about on the edges of the sidewalks. Up mounted an offer up came a bid and a cent and a dime and finally a dollar and a quarter and a quarter and a dollar handed the man over the counter and he held out for all behalf. The auctioneer by this time was in the swing of his business and kept the ball rolling. Keep the money and hand the trade check to other bidder. The crowd began to realize that it was a genuine auction and that the auctioneer was not going to be put off with a few cents. Up went the bids, and the auctioneer was not going to be put off with a few cents. Up went the bids, and the auctioneer was not going to be put off with a few cents. Up went the bids, and

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING APRIL 29, 1884.

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS.

Blaine's Review of the Historical Contest in Illinois.

[From the first volume of Mr. Blaine's Twenty Years of Congress.]

The contest that ensued [on the issue being joined between Douglas and Lincoln] was memorable. Douglas had an herculean task before him. The republican party was strong, young, united, conscious of its power, popular, growing. The democratic party was rent with faction, and the administration was irretrievably opposed to the return of Douglas to the senate. He entered the field, therefore, with a powerful opponent in front, and with defection and betrayal in the rear. He was everywhere known as a debater of singular skill. His mind was fertile in resources. He was master of logic. No man perceived more quickly than he the strength or weakness of an argument, and no one excelled him in the use of sophistry and fallacy. Where he could not elucidate a point to his own advantage he would fatally becloud it for his opponent. In that peculiar style of debate, which, in its intensity, resembles a physical combat, he had no equal. He spoke with extraordinary readiness. There was no halting in his phrase. He used good English, terse, vigorous, pointed. He disregarded the adornments of rhetoric rarely used a simile. He was utterly destitute of humor, and had slight appreciation of wit. He never cited historical precedents except from the dominion of American politics. Inside that field his knowledge was comprehensive, minute, critical. Beyond it his learning was limited. He was not a reader. His recreations were not in literature. In the whole range of his voluminous speaking it would be difficult to find either poetry or a classical allusion. But he was by nature an orator, and by long practice a debater.

He could lead a crowd almost irresistible to his own conclusions. He could, if he wished, incite a mob to desperate deeds. He was, in short, able, audacious, almost unanswerable opponent in public discussions.

CHARACTER OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

It would have been impossible to find any man of the same type able to meet him before the public of Illinois. Wherever attempted it would probably have been destroyed in the first encounter. But the man who was chosen to meet him, who challenged him to the combat, was radically different in every phase of character. Scarcely could two men be more unlike in mental and moral constitution than Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Lincoln was calm and philosophic. He loved the truth for the truth's sake. He would not argue from a false premise, or be dissuaded himself or destroy by false conclusion. He had pondered deeply on the issues which aroused him to action. He had given anxious thought to the problems of free government and to the destiny of the republic. He had for himself marked out a path of duty and he walked in it fearlessly. His mental processes were slower but more profound than those of Douglas. He did not seek to say merely the thing that was best for the day's debate, but the thing that would stand the test of time and square itself with eternal justice. He wished nothing to appear white unless it was white. His logic was severe and faultless. He did not resort to fallacy, and could detect it in his opponent and expose it with merciless directness. He had an abounding sense of humor, and always employed it in illustrating his argument—never for the mere sake of provoking merriment. In this respect he had the wonderful ease of Franklin. He often caught a great truth with the felicitous brevity of an Æsop fable. His words did not flow in an impetuous torrent as did those of Douglas, but they were always well chosen, deliberate and conclusive.

Thus fitted for the contest, these men proceeded to a discussion which at the time was so interesting as to enchain the attention of the nation—in its immediate effect so striking as to affect the organization of parties, in its subsequent effect so powerful as to change the fate of millions. Mr. Lincoln had opened his own canvass by a carefully prepared speech in which, after quoting the maxim that a house divided against itself cannot stand, he uttered those weighty words: "I believe this government cannot endure permanently slave, half free. I do not expect the union to be dissolved. I do not expect the house to fall but I expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the states, old as well as new, north as well as south."

COURAGE OF LINCOLN.

Mr. Lincoln had been warned by intimate friends to whom he had communicated the contents of his speech in advance of its delivery that he was treading on dangerous ground, that he would be misrepresented as a disunionist, and that he might fatally damage the republican party by making its existence synonymous with a destruction of the government. But he was persistent. It was borne into his mind that he was announcing a great truth, and that he would be wronging his own conscience, and to the extent of his influence injuring his country, by withholding it, or in any degree qualifying its declaration. If there was a disposition to avoid a true significance of the contest with the south, he would not be a party to it. He believed he could discern the scope and read the destiny of the impending sectional controversy. He was sure he could see far beyond the present and hear the voice of the future. He would not close the book; he would not shut his eyes; he would not stop his ears. He avowed his faith and stood firmly on his creed.

THE AMBITION OF DOUGLAS.

Mr. Douglas naturally, indeed inevitably, made his first and leading speech against these averments of Mr. Lincoln. He then returned to Illinois, after the adjournment of congress, with a disturbed and restless mind. He had one great ambition—to reinstate himself as a leader of the national democracy, and as incidental and necessary to that end to carry Illinois against Mr. Lincoln. The issue embodied in Mr. Lincoln's speech afforded him the occasion which he had coveted. His quick eye discerned an opportunity to exclude from the canvass the disagreeable features in his own political career by arraigning Mr. Lincoln as an enemy of the Union and as an advocate of an internecine conflict in which the free states and the slave states should wrestle in deadly encounter. Douglas presented his indictment artfully and with a regular force. The two speeches were in all respects characteristic. Each had made a strong presentation of his case, but the superior candor and directness of Mr. Lincoln had made a deep impression on the popular mind.

DYNAMITE AND ARTILLERY.

United Service Magazine.

If dynamite and kindred compounds can be safely used for artillery purposes—and there seem to be no insurmountable obstacles in the way—artillery as at present known will be swept out of existence, and a new system, based upon entirely new principles, will be created. That there is not only a possibility, but a strong probability, that these compounds can be made sufficiently stable for use, at least as bursting agents, is contended by experience that they may be used for projectile purposes, or in projectiles thrown from guns by the explosive force of gunpowder, is immaterial; there are many other ways of projecting bodies to considerable distances than by explosion. The development of cannon during the last thirty years has been truly wonderful. Improvement has followed improvement in such rapid succession that few minds have been able to keep pace with the advance, and none have had time to properly examine the collateral questions connected with the subject. The object in view of all these improvements has been to increase the effective work resident in the projectile at the moment of its impact; the resultant of this work assumed being the energy of motion, or kinetic energy of the projectile. As three to half the product of the mass into the square of the velocity, the task of inventors has been to increase the value of the factors which enter into it. Consequently, the mass has been increased from the old forty-two pound shot, which was considered a heavy projectile thirty years ago, to the monster weighing a ton, which may well be considered the maximum possible. Throughout the velocity has also been increased, and, although the increase has been relatively less, it has nevertheless been considerable; and the product of the two is enormous. The result is undoubtedly satisfactory, so far as power is concerned, but the loss from inaccuracy is very great. Modern cannon of the first class are very expensive machines. They might very properly, like some of their ancestors, be labeled "Ultima ratio regum," for none but kings can afford to own them, and not only are they expensive to buy, but costly to keep and perfectly ruinous to use. If cannon be essential to a military outfit, then war can be waged only by the wealthy, and poverty and oppression are the surest foundations for a tyrous. If this be true, then human progress has reached its limit and revolution is on the wane. Rather let us rid ourselves of the incumbrance which perches like a hideous scientific nightmare on the art of war, and find in the adaptation of other less costly forces the means of protecting the liberties of nations and the rights of men.

A western journal announces that Mr. John L. Sullivan, the slugger, has come out for James G. Blaine. If John will only get himself elected from three places called fist, the convention would assemble in a comfortable frame in at most three rounds.—*Boston Post.*

BED-BUGS, flies, roaches, ants, rats, mice driven out by "ROUGH ON RATS." 15c.

A DO-NOTHING PARTY.

New York Times.

The sole hope of the democrats for winning the next election is in republican shortcomings. Of positive merit they have very little. If the republicans would kindly put up a candidate whom a considerable portion of the party would not vote against, it would be a godsend to the democrats. It is their only chance for success. Of course that chance would be much improved if they should themselves adopt some strong set man and place him on a platform of respectable stability; but at present the question of which of the two is, relatively speaking, the least, or even on what sort of a platform he should be placed, occupies very little of the attention of the democrats. They are waiting open-mouthed for the fruit of republican folly to fall down their throats.

This might be a cogent reason for republicans to avoid that folly, by selecting democrats for bearings to profit. To those republicans who are attached to their party from principle, and who understand how serious a thing would be the success in it of the democracy to power, this reason is a very strong one. It is not mere partisanship that urges the intelligent party up to its highest standard, though of honest partisanship they have no lack; it is a profound conviction that for the government to pass into the hands of the democrats would be a misfortune second only to the misfortune of having the republican party sink to the democratic level.

To point of capacity that level is very low. A single fact will illustrate it. The one credit the party has now born in power in the House of representatives for nearly five months, with every inducement to show its ability to promote good government, and what has it done? Let the record answer. Nothing. We do not say that it has not done much, or that it has not done all it ought. It has done nothing. The New York *Sun*, which is as anxious as any one could be over the distressing situation, says that its inability due to the Morrison bill. But why restrict the party disgrace of the Morrison bill? Because it has no conviction on the subject one way or the other, no leaders who can guide it to convictions, no brains or conscience anywhere in or out of the house sufficient to furnish it with an intelligible policy on this or any other subject. The *Sun* itself, which shows signs of singular sagacity in some directions fails in this one. It pertinently says, "Take your Morrison bill away, cut down your appropriations, and go home and about. Then the friends of the bill in the country, however little it may think of some of the tendencies of the republican party, will not be apt to "turn it out" unless it has some sort of proof that the men who want to get in are better, and of this there is no proof.

It is not merely that the house has done nothing with the tariff bill. It has done nothing with other matters that have been before it. In the question of taxation, for instance, the opponents of Mr. Morrison had an excellent opportunity to serve the country and their party. They did not approve of touching the tariff. They declared that the internal revenue was the thing to be reformed. But they early learned that it was impracticable to abolish the internal revenue at once, or that they might to have learned it. If, then, they had had the sense to propose a reasonable revision of the internal tax system and a proper reform of the machinery for collection, they could have carried it in the house, and if the senate rejected it they would have made a strong point for their party. But they did not know enough. There was no one among them with experience and capacity enough to work up such a measure. The ignorance and inexperience of the house, to carry it through a struggle of argument and persuasion. They could do nothing but cry themselves hoarse over the abolition of the internal revenue. The result is that, after having wasted weight or three months in barren squabbling, Congress will adjourn, leaving not a sign of the capacity of the majority to construct the government.

It was with no partisan satisfaction that we trace these plain evidences of the recoil in the inferiority of the democratic party. We regard it as an evil and a nuisance. In contrast with a great many earnest republicans, we have been working for a dozen years and more to purify and elevate our own party, and the greatest discredit we have found has been their hopeless democratic record. It has been the source of strength for the machine politicians, and has prevented them from being frightened into a sweeping reform. It is the source of their worst power now. But the fact that democratic success would be so severe a blow to the country only renders it the more necessary to strengthen our party to prevent it, for, but as the democracy is it will surely beat us with any but our best men.

LITERARY RECOLLECTIONS.

The Cornhill Magazine.

Thackeray told me that the first money he had ever received in literature (under what circumstances he did not say, but I believe they have been dealt out) was from Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds. For my own part, I must say, frankly, from said to have been born with a silver spoon in my mouth, for my literary godfather was no less a person than Leigh Hunt. To the flesh I regret to say, I never knew him, but as a boy I had an odd kind of fondness for him that was akin to love. I suppose no writer has ever preached the love of books so eloquently as he has done, or gained more disciples. He had a most kind and gracious nature which was cultivated to extremity. Culture is rarely more common nowadays than it was in his time, but unless the nature of the soil is gracious, very little comes of such "top dressing." Leigh Hunt combined with the "fine brain" the tenderest of human hearts. His ignorance of business matters and his poverty made him to natures of the baser sort an object of ridicule. Carlyle used to keep for his delectation a little packet on his mantelpiece, which he called "Leigh Hunt's love epistles," because he occasionally lent them to him, and was wont to narrate the circumstances to all whom it did not concern. Most would have lent him 3000 sovereigns, had they possessed them, and never disclosed the circumstance. There was nothing in his literary life which Dickens regretted so much as the unintentional wrong he did Leigh Hunt in his portrait of Harold Skimpole. It was true that he drew one side of it from his friend, but the other side—the selfishness and callousness—had nothing to do with him. They were indeed as unlike opposed to his character that it seems to Dickens that no one could associate them with the original of the picture. Nothing is more common than for a novelist to paint in the shadows of the very purpose of the creation of his own imagination, and in this case the likeness was in some points too striking to escape recognition, and the critics were taken for granted, whereas both painter and sitter were equally pained.

Can the Bayonet be Superseded?

[From the Saturday Review.]

As usual, infinite suggestions have been made tending generally to the substitution of something—revolvers, bowies, cross-bows, daggers, short Roman swords, and what not—for the bayonet. The most practical and valid answer to all of this has been that it will be time to condemn the bayonet when the private soldier has been properly taught to use it in single combat, which he certainly is not now. That there is no weapon so easily adaptable and so little cumbersome when not in use as the bayonet is certain, and it is also certain that the need for such use as it came into at Tamanieb does not occur except at the rarest intervals. But it must probably be admitted that any weapon, which, like the bayonet, can only be used with one hand, places those who are, to all a certain disadvantage in fierce rough and tumble fight at close quarters, where a great number of men are engaged together. Those who appeal to the feats of the bayonet in skilled hands at short distances are not due in that case there is probably no appeal. Still, opposed to cavalry, or any such being out of the question for a fine-man (who is quite sufficiently burdened and occupied by his rifle) and bowie and all similar weapons having the obvious drawback of want of reach, unless used navaja fashion, all of which leaves the bayonet defence as, at present, the best attack. There is probably nothing better than the bayonet. But that instruction in it should be real personal instruction, and not mere bayonet drill, is certain, and probably much might be done to improve its quality as well as that of the regulation sword.

DeQuincey's Peculiarities.

Cornhill Magazine.

The association of common place people and their pointless observations were intolerable to him. They did not lose him in the ordinary sense, but seemed, as it were, to outrage his mind. The fire, to whom the whole human race is very familiar, become even to him attractive; there was nothing original I suppose I showed it in my face, for he presented to explain matters. "Some years ago," he said, "I was standing on the pier at Tarbet, on Loch Lomond, waiting for the steamer, when I was told by a fellow that I was the tenderest of human beings. Now, you see, I am not that, and I addressed him, and again I found myself the smoke of the steamer which was making itself seen above the trees headland. "There she comes," she said, "that girl of you and I had seen that fifty years ago, now we are both old, and I have been a widow for the same sort of time," and added my face with a shiver, "might happen to me any day, and that is why I always avoid a public conveyance."

An Infectious Illustration.

Punch on Advertising.

The City Solicitor *to Lord Mayor* (who has been making inquiries illustrative of how the interest of Mr. Punch's canvass, 2 days). His self-imposed task is certainly not an enviable one, but if it is of any benefit to the community, and if Mr. Punch's personal credentials for every post, I feel as Mr. Punch has been, he was nominated with a character on the first ballot, by the vote of 362 party, at Babington in May, 1841, the party "against." Mr. Punch was elected with [illegible], it is true, but only in